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WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

CELEBRATING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

It takes great popular interest to carry out a full programme like that of Ground-Breaking Day of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition. With the thermometer standing below zero and with six inches of snow on the ground the ceremonies on the site and at the Coliseum were notable for their large attendance and expressions of confidence in the future of the gigantic enterprise.

No wonder that the press of the United States has termed St. Louis the Indomitable City. The spirit with which difficulties have been conquered has aroused the admiration of outsiders. In securing legislation, in getting subscriptions and in outlining a plan and scope worthy of the undertaking the city has shown rare resources and energy as rare.

At last night's banquet the guests of the Exposition Company expressed their friendship for the Fair. Having assisted in starting the actual work of construction they might well feel proud of their part. And they represented nearly every section of the country.

There will be no delay in preparing the World's Fair site. Weather permitting, hundreds of men will be at once employed in making the grades. Contracts for the buildings will be let in a few weeks. The Fair will be open to visitors May 1, 1903, as originally planned.

So there is good reason for yesterday's enthusiasm. Neither heat nor cold has hindered the work to this date. The spirit which stirred the people yesterday will carry every plan through to completion.

A REPUBLICAN STEAL.

Congressman De Armond has exposed the methods of the Republican national and State machines in prostituting the rural free delivery service in Missouri to their partisan benefit. If the practices to which he has called attention are to continue the general public should know just what is going on. If the rapacity of Republican spoils-grabbers is to feed on this new branch of the postal service, let the gorging proceed in full view.

President Roosevelt recently said that the merit rule would be applied in making appointments of carriers in the rural free delivery. Previously President McKinley had encouraged the belief that the country mail routes would be served by men not influenced by political considerations in the discharge of their duties.

What is the actual practice? Mr. De Armond uncovers the truth by telling of conditions with which those informed of the situation are familiar. In order to forward the ambitions of a political boss a deliberate plan has been formed "to load up the carrier service with the benches of one political party, to peddle the literature of that party—to act as canvassers for newspapers of that party; and then when the work is done the final shaft will be to put them into the dead Civil Service."

Congressman De Armond has not minced words, nor has he exaggerated the actual state of affairs. From the inception of rural free delivery service the Republican organization in Missouri has used every available means with which to provide places for party workers. The Republican leaders have tried to keep the service in politics. If there has been success in the rural deliveries it is in spite of the drawbacks which Republican politicians have imposed.

There seems to be no doubt that the spoilsman has been aided and abetted by officials in Washington. In Mr. De Armond's district the practices of the department will hardly bear inspection.

If Missouri Republicans care to point with pride to this exhibition of their bosses' unselfish devotion to the public weal, Democrats will not grudge them the pleasure. But for the sake of decency let the grab-bag of rural free delivery routes be done in the open. If Republican schemes are to be operated through the agency of henchmen wearing the uniform of the Post Office Department the public has a right to know about the practice.

MISSOURI AND THE PRESIDENT.

President Roosevelt will indeed have good provocation to invoke a plague on both houses of the Missouri Republican feudsmen if his nomination of Charles F. Wencker to the office of Collector of Internal Revenue shall be rejected by the Senate owing to factional opposition from St. Louis.

Late news from Washington conveys the characteristic intelligence that a fight on Wencker has already materialized in the Senate, thus indicating anew how far was President Roosevelt's recent alleged "settlement" of the Missouri vendetta from being a settlement in fact. Charges and protests against Wencker, we are told, are already on the way to the National Capital. This means, of course, that the bitter feud so confidently announced as having ended in December, 1901, will be found very much alive and more venomous than ever when the Senate reconvenes in January, 1902.

And while this fight on Wencker is taking shape the additionally dispiriting truth of general dissatisfaction with the Gallenkamp appointment will be borne in on the President's consciousness. Mr. Roosevelt has cut St. Louis Republicans to the quick in naming a man from the town of Union to what is probably the most desirable Federal office in this city. This is a case in which the local Hittite and Kerenites both lose, and lose heavily. Neither faction can contemplate with patience the loss of such a plum to a rank outsider from Union. No matter how satisfactory Gallenkamp's good fortune may be to Congressman Bartholdt, to the hungry local pub-

licans behind Bartholdt there is a cruel irony in the fact that they have been fighting for months only in order that Gallenkamp of Union may profit.

And so the weary tale of factional throat-cutting and scalp-lifting will go on, in all probability, to the immense disgust of the President. But Mr. Roosevelt from this time forward will have himself to thank for the Missouri thorn in his side. He had the opportunity to effectually settle matters by indicating the authoritative leader of Missouri Republicanism. Contrary to his own temperament he tried to effect a compromise instead. The result is that the party in Missouri is in worse shape than ever, with two leaders, neither possessing competent authority, and with two factions more bitterly embroiled than before.

SNEAK POLITICS.

In an editorial too long for reproduction and too involved for an intelligible extract, the Globe undertakes to create an impression that The Republic has been insincere in declaring a purpose to pursue vigorously, without regard to party, the line of investigation laid down in the Cardwell case.

Nobody will believe the Globe—not even the most rabid of partisans. The published reports of the depositions prove conclusively that the interrogatories of The Republic's counsel were distinctly intended to develop to the utmost the knowledge of the witnesses concerning improper influences in legislation. This fact was particularly conspicuous in the deposition of ex-Governor Stephens, the most important witness in that respect examined by the plaintiff. Mr. Lehmann exhausted every means to elicit information. He announced openly that his intention, fully authorized and supported by The Republic, was to probe the matter to the bottom.

The Republic rejected at the promised opportunity to uncover the doings of the railroad pass in politics and to pilory corruption in whatever other forms might be found to exist. Everybody in the State so believed.

But the Globe plays upon one incident which would as well be settled now, though of no great intrinsic importance. It says, for about the twentieth time, that when the report of the first day's proceedings came to hand "The Republic deliberately mutilated it, cutting out the testimony of Mr. Cook in relation to the \$6,000 contributed by the Transit Company to the Democratic State Committee."

In the first place, the Globe shows its sneak politics by saying that the Transit Company contributed to the State Committee. The Transit Company was not then in existence and Judge Priest has shown that the inchoate consolidation enterprise was at that time in the hands of interests antagonistic to its clients, the Lindell and Missouri companies. In other words, Judge Priest's statement, as yet untraversed, is that in the campaign of 1898 he had no reason to dimly imagine, and did not imagine, that such a thing as the consolidation bill would ever be placed before the General Assembly. It is sneak politics unmitigated which proclaims that the Transit Company, not born or conceived, contributed to the State Committee.

But to the "mutilation." Let us have the exact truth. The Republic's lawyers and news correspondents were fully notified at all hearings that this paper wanted and proposed to publish every statement of consequence made by a witness, without fear or favor. After the first day's hearing, which was concluded late in the afternoon, The Republic's junior counsel made the mistake—if it was one—in arranging the transcript of testimony, of not including the passage in question. A considerable amount of material matter was left out, and he estimated that passage as belonging to the classification.

If the testimony as it reached The Republic office had contained the passage it would have been undoubtedly so published. But the error of the junior counsel—again, if it was one—was natural enough, as there was nothing new in the fact that Judge Priest had collected the contribution for the campaign. The contribution had been discussed and admitted by all parties concerned. The whole State knew about Judge Priest's action in making the collection of funds in St. Louis. It was not surprising that a lawyer, knowing all this, and in the necessary haste of helping to get a long dispatch ready for the telegraph, should have considered that passage a subject for omission. The Republic frankly accepts any responsibility the transmission of that particular piece of news. If it had reached this office it would have been published. Saying that much, The Republic should, perhaps, say that it should have been sent. And The Republic does say so. But that there was any inclination to conceal that part of Mr. Cook's testimony is not true. The passage had no news value in the sense that it conveyed fresh information to anybody, but it should have been published because it was likely to be a rag for the chewing of the hard-put Globe.

And that is the gresome tale of mutilation. The Globe is the notorious mutilator and perverter of facts. It has mutilated the Cardwell depositions, as it mutilated State debt and School Fund records before. Sneak politics is the Globe's own private preserve. If it has any reason for keeping up this "mutilation" clutter over the Cook deposition the reason must be morbid fear of competition. It need not be alarmed. No other paper in Missouri is seeking to share the Globe's reputation for unscrupulous falsehood.

SHIP-SUBSIDY GRAB.

Opposition to Senator Frye's new ship-subsidy bill, which is shortly to demand the attention of the Senate with powerful influences urging favorable action, is justified on precisely the same grounds which made impossible the passage of the original measure during the preceding session of Congress.

Notwithstanding the crafty arguments to the contrary advanced by the present supporters of the bill, there has been no abandonment of the evil features contained in the subsidy proposition as first introduced in the Senate. The ingenuity of the framers has been severely taxed to formulate a new measure which shall furnish an excuse for demanding a support originally denied while making no concessions justifying such support, and the success achieved in this direction has not been such as to encourage the subsidy bill's friends. Certainly the measure now awaiting action should not win to its support any Senator who was unwilling to support its predecessor.

Mr. John De Witt Warner of the New York Reform Club most forcefully represents the established public sentiment of this country in summing up anew the reasons why the present ship-subsidy bill should be defeated. The new bill is, like the old, a revival of the earlier mail-subsidy grab. There is no promise of a faster mail service in its operation. The measure proposes, to the contrary, increased pay for a slower service. The very ships which would get most of the subsidy, Mr. Warner points out, are large employers of Chinese and other foreign labor. The interests to be most heavily and directly subsidized by the bill's operations are the Standard Oil Company, the International Navigation Company, the New York and Cuba Mail Company, the Pacific Mail Company and the American Mail Company, the very same corporations which were behind the old measure. The new bill, Mr. Warner correctly charges, is simply a resurrection, "in more impudent shape than before," of the worst portions of the Hanna-Frye bills of the last two Congresses.

There is little hope, however, that the interests of

the American people will be protected by the vote on the ship-subsidy bill when that measure comes to a test in the present Congress. The Republican party lash will be vigorously wielded in behalf of the new subsidy grab. The full strength of the Hanna syndicate behind the bill is being put forth to compel passage. The present Congress is amenable to such influence. Nevertheless, the people should continue to protest against the proposed grab. They will be the sufferers by the operation of the ship-subsidy bill, and they will suffer to the extent of many millions of dollars. The issue should be made so plain that the passage of the bill will appear clearly as a distinct defiance of the American people by the representatives of a party which has surrendered utterly to monopoly dictation.

A LOOK AT THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Secretary George B. Ellis, in his report to the State Board of Agriculture, has called attention to the general activity of the farmers in preparing themselves for future periods of drought. To those familiar with conditions in the country there can be no doubt as to the truth of the statement.

Though Missouri farmers estimate their losses because of last summer's dry spell at about \$100,000,000, they realize that in the end they may be able to regain the lost ground by a serious application of scientific principles to general agriculture. The many preventives of possible loss that farmers are inaugurating show that the year's lesson has been well learned.

Mr. Ellis confidently predicts that many will be able "to look back to the year 1901 as the beginning of better methods in farming, more systematic rotation of crops, breeding better live stock, boring deep wells instead of depending on shallow ponds, the more general growing of drought-resisting and soil-renewing crops, the building of dikes and the saving of the entire fodder crop."

If these things are secured to Missouri agriculture the State will in the end be the better for the drought, dark as the losses of the past few months may seem. With properly directed intelligence farming in this State should yield higher returns than in any other section of the country.

There must be a better husbanding of resources. Mr. Ellis says that there is less live stock in the State than at the same time last year. This is a direct result of the dry weather and the great demands of exporters. In the future it is probable that a higher grade of cattle and horses will be raised. The facilities for keeping them are being improved. There are many offsets to the \$100,000,000 loss of the past summer. In enumerating them, Secretary Ellis has shown some permanent advantages gained through a most severe period of adversity.

Democrats will take particular pleasure in the two Missouri Federal appointments which the President has announced. In the selection of Charles F. Wencker as Collector of Internal Revenue the Ziegenhain faction has been recognized. Mr. Wencker succeeded in winning the Republican nomination for Collector of the Revenue over William G. Boyd last spring when the so-called Silk Stockings tried to name the Republican nominees in the city election. Judge Charles F. Gallenkamp, on the other hand, as President of the Republican State League Clubs, was ignored during the last State campaign by the Merchants' League Club, the Ziegenhain organization in this city. He associated with State Chairman Atkins in preference to National Committeeman Kereus. The appointment of Wencker and Gallenkamp can do nothing else than keep alive the burning hatred which the two Republican factions have for each other.

American pluck and confidence is a great thing. There was something typical of this national spirit in a certain phase of the spectacle of the Stock Exchange members marching to the World's Fair ceremonies at the Coliseum yesterday. They were facing a wintry blast in zero weather, but the band at the head of the column cheerily played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," and the parade stepped out bravely to the melodious promise.

The war on the poolrooms must not cease. There is only one purpose in the establishment of fake companies and that is to revive the days of wide-open gambling in St. Louis. Needless to say this city wants no more of them. The gambling spirit among young men is strong enough without the encouragement of pool selling. Officials engaged in suppressing the evil have the support of every right-minded citizen.

Democratic county chairmen and secretaries who will gather in St. Louis during the last days of this month will have much of interest to discuss. It will be a good time to start the campaign for good nominations to the General Assembly. The Senate must be purged of lobby members, whether they be Democrats or Republicans. The best way to secure this result is to begin the work at once.

RECENT COMMENT.

Individuals and Not Parties.
 St. Charles Banner-News. There are certain things about the Missouri Republicans that do not sound so nice. It is said that the brewers gave the Republican committee \$5,000; that the St. Louis Brewing Association keeps a Republican on its pay roll, and has for years, to represent the association in the State Senate; that the journals of the two houses show that the Transit consolidation bill received a few thousand dollars from an attorney who sometimes represents a corporation, the party owned and controlled by Dick Kereus, one of the greatest corporation magnates in America, should have the power given over to it. Isn't that something like asking a patient to trade a mild attack of hives for a severe case of leprosy?

Co-operation for Cardwell.
 Cardwell, of liberal fame, announces that he is going into the "co-operative" business. That appears to have been his business for several weeks, and he claims that it was very profitable. He co-operated with the enemies of the Democratic party in their efforts to besmirch party leaders of the State. Cardwell should form a partnership with "Mr. Brown" in the co-operative business.

Many Willing, but Few Chosen.
 Armstrong Herald. Thousands of people in Missouri who would relish a visit from the mysterious Mr. Brown about this time—but there's only one Cardwell.

Royal Road to Wealth.
 Martineau Express. It's easy to get money these days if only you handle your cards well.

PORTRAITS OF FORMER PRESIDENTS WILL BE GIVEN TO ST. LOUIS CLUB.



J. CLIFFORD RICHARDSON. Former presidents of the St. Louis Club, whose portraits, together with that of George H. Bush, the club's first president, will be presented to the organization at the annual meeting to-night.

Charles Parsons will formally present to the St. Louis Club to-night portraits of three of its former presidents, George H. Bush, General John W. Noble and J. Clifford Richardson. The occasion is the annual meeting of the club. Several months ago it was determined to obtain portraits of all past presidents, and those to be presented to-night form the first installment. General Noble presents his portrait at the urgent request of the club and the others are presented by the families of the former officers. All the portraits were done by A. J. Conant, formerly of St. Louis, now of New York.

General Noble will not be present, having arranged to attend a meeting of the Ohio Society to-night. Mr. Parsons, who will make the presentation speech, was a banker in Keokuk when General Noble earned his first money and deposited it in Mr. Parsons' institution. Mr. Ren was

the first president of the St. Louis Club, General Noble being his vice president and succeeding to the presidency for the next term. At the annual election to-night, David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, will be made president to succeed H. Clay Pierce. No other nomination has been made and no contest is promised. It is stated that the last year has been the most prosperous in the club's history and that the limit soon will be reached.

CHINESE IMPRESSED BY FUNERAL FOR CHRISTIANS.

Remarkable Services Held in Various Towns at the Graves of Native Converts Who Had Been Massacred—Gorgeous Parade of Military at Pekin.

OFFICIALS GUARANTEE TO PROTECT CHINESE CHRISTIANS.

Pekin, Dec. 20.—The officials of Tungchow have given a number of native Christians who were massacred last year a remarkable funeral. This action was taken in accordance with an agreement between the missionaries and the officials, by which the missionaries were to refrain from demanding the punishment of those guilty of murdering the Christians if the officials would make public atonement for the crimes and impress the people with respect for missionaries and converts. The funeral procession traversed the principal streets of the walled city of Tungchow. There were seventy coffins to be buried, and these were followed by hundreds of relatives of the victims. The procession was composed of a company of infantry, several bands and hundreds of men carrying gaudy funeral emblems. The procession took two hours to pass the reviewing stand, where were gathered the city officials, General Ma, commander of the Chinese troops who besieged Tien-Tsin; Mr. Conger, American Minister to China, and many American and Chinese missionaries. An immense crowd witnessed the funeral services at the cemetery. The Chinese troops, the procession and funeral attendants formed in a square with the officials, the missionaries and the white-clad mourners in the center, near the graves. Chinese officials from fifty villages where the Christian converts had been massacred attended the funeral and bowed before banners, as they eulogized the Christians for having died in defense of their faith. These officials subsequently signed documents guaranteeing protection to the Chinese Christians if they would return to their homes. The missionaries and the Chinese Christians traveled in a special train from Pekin to Tungchow. After the funeral services in the temple the Chinese officials tendered a banquet to the missionaries and the converts. Similar funerals will be held in other towns.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION MADE AT GOV. TAFT'S DEPARTURE.

Four Thousand Filipino Federals Called to Bid Him Adieu, and the Governor Made an Optimistic Speech From the Lounge on Which He Was Reclining.

Manila, Dec. 20.—Over 400 members of the Federal party called on Governor Taft today to bid him farewell and to wish him a safe return. The Governor, reclining on a lounge, addressed 150 of the most prominent of his visitors, saying that he was touched and honored by their presence. The organization, he added, had done so much toward bringing about peace and giving the country a stable party that it argued more for the success of American labor than anything else during the recent critical times. The reports circulated in the United States, founded on incidents connected with the war in Batangas Province, and the Island of Samar, the Governor said, tend to convey a wrong impression of the situation, which is really hopeful. Through its officers, the constabulary and the provincial governments, besides 500 teachers, the commission had excellent means of acquiring information in the organized provinces, and it considers that there never was a time when there has been so much real ground for hopefulness and encouragement in regard to the attitude of the Filipino people towards the civil government.

SHEIK OF KOWEYT DEFIES THE SULTAN.

Rebuffs a Special Mission and Declines to Make Obedience to the Sultan.

Bombay, Dec. 20.—It is feared here that fresh trouble is brewing in the Persian Gulf. Mabarouk, the Sheik of Koweit, the proposed terminus of the Bagdad Railroad, has curtly refused to allow a special mission, sent by the Sultan from Constantinople, to land, and declined to accede to the Sultan's desire that he visit the Yildiz Palace at Constantinople and make obedience to his suzerain. Mabarouk has also threatened a revival of the troubles with Ibn Rashid, the Emir of Nejd, who, at the instigation of the Turks, has collected a fresh army. Mabarouk has again appealed for British protection.

BAND OF FIFTEEN EXECUTED.

Were Found Guilty of Murdering a German Near Pekin.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—It is officially announced that in consequence of the murder of a German near Pekin, August 9, fifteen members of the band found guilty of the crime have been executed.

MILOUKOFF COMING ON LECTURE TOUR.

Noted Russian Author Perfecting Himself in English for American Visit in 1903.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—Paul N. Miloukoff, the author of a number of historical works, including "Essays on the History of Civilization in Russia," will go to the United States in 1903, at the invitation of the Chicago University, to deliver a series of lectures on the subjects which he discusses in this work and on the Slavdom question. He is now devoting his leisure hours to perfecting himself in the English language, in order that he may be able to deliver his lectures extemporaneously. Meanwhile, he still resides at Odessa, near this city, waiting the decision of the authorities in the matter of accusations of liberalism manifested during the troubles of last spring.

LORD HOPE IS BADLY HURT.

Was Accidentally Shot While Out Shooting.

London, Dec. 20.—Lord Francis Hope has been seriously injured, while out shooting, by the accidental discharge of his gun. The charge shattered his ankle, but the surgeons think his foot may be saved.

PHILADELPHIA HAS SAILED FOR PANAMA.

Expected to Make All Speed and Is Expected to Soon Hurry to Chilean Coast.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—Under instructions from the Navy Department to make all speed for Panama, the United States cruiser Philadelphia sailed out of the harbor this afternoon. Commander Meade expects to make a record run to the isthmus. The cruiser is in first-class trim. It is not believed that the Philadelphia will be required to make a lengthy stay at Panama. Apparently, there is little time to call for the presence of a warship. It is generally believed that supplementary orders from Washington will direct the Philadelphia to proceed to the coast of Chile, and perhaps to join the North Atlantic Squadron.

WILL RELIEVE A GUNBOAT.
 Washington, Dec. 20.—It is stated that the Navy Department that the Philadelphia will relieve the gunboat Concord, the latter vessel coming north to go out of commission. This will leave only one United States vessel in isthmian waters—the Iowa having gone down the Chilean coast, reportedly to dock, and the Machias and the Marietta, which were at Colon on the isthmian side, having both sailed north.

The department was informed this afternoon of the departure of the Marietta from Colon for a point called Nombre de Dios, to keep watch over some American mining interests there.

MARIETTA LEAVES COLON.
 Colon, Colombia, Dec. 20 (via Galveston).—The United States gunboat Marietta received unexpected orders to-day to proceed to Nombre de Dios, doubtless to protect the property there of the Manganese Mining Company, an American concern. She has already sailed.

The Colombian gunboat General Pizarro will sail for Savannah, via the coast towns, and she will take a few troops for Nombre de Dios. General Pizarro is on board the vessel. Most probably, after she has embarked troops at Savannah, her destination will be Rio Hacha.

WILL LEARN FROM FOREIGNERS. Japanese to Train China's Army and Americans the Navy.

Pekin, Dec. 20.—Yuan Shi Kai, the new Viceroy of Chi-Li, has engaged Japanese officers to train the Chinese Army. As a result of General Fukushima's visit to the Southern Viceroy last summer, a party of Japanese officers joined Yuan Shi Kai at Pao-Ting-Fu yesterday. These officers were Chinese government.

The Government of Japan has offered to detail a Japanese General to reorganize the Chinese Army. Yuan Shi Kai is using his influence with the Chinese officials in favor of accepting Japanese tutelage. According to advices from Shanghai dated December 20, Yuan Shi Kai intends to employ British and American officers to reorganize the Chinese Navy.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s
 Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the store, 1208-1212 Chouteau avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal prices.

LONDON DENIES OIL RUMORS. Says Announcement of Interests in Texas Is Premature.

London, Dec. 20.—The cable dispatches received here from New York announcing that British capitalists have acquired a substantial interest in Texas oil fields and that large quantities of Texas oil will be shipped to Rosen, Havre, Middlesbrough and London are premature. Efforts are being made to organize a company to exploit this, but it is not expected that it will be formed before the middle of January.

The report that ex-Governor Hoag of Texas is coming over here is incorrect, as are also the statements regarding his intention to purchase British steamers. Transportation will not figure in the operations of the company.

TARA'S HALL UP AT AUCTION. Historic Place of Irish Kings Failed to Attract High Bid.

New York, Dec. 20.—The place in which the Irish Kings were crowned, historic Hall of Tara, at Navan, County Meath, has been offered at auction, says a Dublin correspondent. A wealth of legendary interest clusters about the spot, and authentic records show that the monarchs of Ireland were crowned there from 30 B. C. to 50 A. D. There were only two bidders when the place was offered at auction, and the highest bid—\$4,000—was rejected, and it has been reserved for sale privately.